

TO THE LEON MADLINE  
OF NEW ORLEANS LA.

# MERMAID POLKA,



*Based according to Act of Congress in the year 1850 by Wm. Hall & Co. on the French original of the same name, published in 1840 by M. L. L. L.*

BY

## H. D. HEWITT.

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The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement. The second part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its financial position over time and identify areas for improvement. The third part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all equity transactions. This will allow the business to track its financial position over time and identify areas for improvement. The fourth part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debt transactions. This will allow the business to track its financial position over time and identify areas for improvement. The fifth part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other transactions. This will allow the business to track its financial position over time and identify areas for improvement.

# THE MERMAID POLKA.

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## LA SYRENE.

H.D.H. WITT.

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It is in 2/4 time. The piano part (bottom staff) provides a harmonic foundation with chords and a steady bass line. The treble part (top staff) features a more active melody with slurs, accents, and various rhythmic patterns. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

delicato.

gva

loco

*f*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*p*



This page of musical notation consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a right-hand (RH) marking. The second system features a *gva* (glissando) instruction and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a *loco* (loco) instruction and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts, with clear articulation and dynamic markings.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation is characterized by rapid, slurred passages in the right hand and more rhythmic, often triplet-based, patterns in the left hand.

Key features of the notation include:

- Dynamic markings:** *f* (forte) appears in the first, second, and third systems. *ff* (fortissimo) appears in the fourth and fifth systems.
- Performance instructions:** The word *brillante.* is written in the third system, right-hand part.
- Ornaments:** Small 'A' shaped ornaments are placed above several notes throughout the piece.
- Tempo/Character:** The piece is marked with a '3' over a triplet in the first system, suggesting a 3/4 or 3/8 time signature.
- Conclusion:** The piece ends with a double bar line in the fifth system, followed by a final chord marked with the number '8'.